





Today's  
Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL.**  
Lectures: Messrs. POLLARD & CHESTER.

POLLARD'S  
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA  
COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 3rd August.  
"DOROTHY."  
TO-MORROW!  
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,  
August, 4th and 5th.  
"THE MIKADO."  
Gorgeous Scenery, Grand new Wardrobe and  
Mechanical effects made especially for this  
Company in Japan.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,  
5th August.  
GRAND MATINEE OF  
"THE MIKADO."  
Plan at W. ROBINSON & CO'S, Music Ware-  
house.  
PRICES: .....\$3, \$2 & \$1.  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to  
2nd and Back Seats only.  
Late Trains will leave 15 minutes after each  
Performance.  
C. A. POLLARD, Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1184]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract).

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND

BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship

"MIKE MARU,"

Captain P. H. GONG, will be despatched for the

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at

Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1142]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1135]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Captain Sandberg, will be despatched for the

above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at

3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1189]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND

SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMARA,"

Captain W. E. Kent, will be despatched as above

on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1188]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUPEH,"

Captain Quill, will be despatched as above on

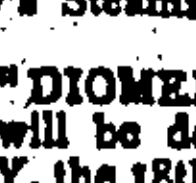
MONDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1185]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"RAMAKURA MARU,"

Captain N. Trench, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Daylight.

This Steamship is fitted with Superior Accom-

modation for First and Second-class Passengers

and is lighted by Electricity throughout.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1190]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS,"

Captain Hannah, will be despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1186]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BRAEMAR,"

Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARROLL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1187]

Today's  
Advertisements.

HOTEL DE PEKIN.

L. TALLIEU &amp; CO.

Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED IN 1877.

THE Undersigned beg to announce to the  
PUBLIC, that a NEW HOTEL, with  
all the Modern Conveniences, will be erected on  
the Site now occupied by the above Hotel with  
Large Additions. Ground for New Premises  
having already been purchased.  
The New Building will include 40 BED  
ROOMS, with BATH ROOMS, &c., &c.  
DRAWING ROOM, READING ROOM and  
BILLARD ROOM, also Private Apartments for  
Families.

The Proprietors also announce that Inter-  
preters and Guides, Carriages, Horses, &c., will  
be in waiting at the Railway Station to meet  
Visitors at a hour's notice.  
A Store is attached to the Hotel for Providing  
Visitors with Wines, Provisions, &c., for Excu-  
sions.

The Management has made Arrangements to  
provide Visitors with Male-liters, Carts, Ponies,  
&c., for the Journey to the Great Wall, Ming  
Tombs and other points of interest in the vicinity.

Peking Carpet and Cloisonne manufacturers  
are attached to the Hotel.

L. TALLIEU &amp; CO.

Proprietors.

[1192]

PEKING, 10th July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID,  
SUZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSA-  
WAH, HODEDDA, ADEN, KURRA-  
CHEE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"MARIA VALERIE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings Cargo:—  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. "POLLUCE," trans-  
hipped at Negapatam.

From Trieste, ex S.S. "ORION," trans-  
hipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex S.S. "JRIIS and WOR-  
WARTS," transhipped at Trieste.

Additional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless  
notice to the contrary be given before Noon  
TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godown, and all Claims must be  
sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the  
6th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any  
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th  
instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1148]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES,"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk into the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out mark by mark

and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings Cargo:—

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. "Kaporthala."

Goods not clear by the 5th instant at 4

P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the

Godown and a certificate of the damage

obtained from the Godown Company within ten

days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which

no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [113]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge or remaining

on board after 4 P.M. of the 4th instant, will

be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into

the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and

PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE

DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside;

such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1191]

SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA NANG,"

Captain Watson, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1163]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1166]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BRAEMAR,"

Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARROLL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1187]

## Intimations.

**DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.**

## AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &amp;c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-  
parison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and  
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [1379]

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong  
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and  
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied  
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for  
publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always  
be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions  
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that  
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for  
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for  
insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as  
not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a  
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any  
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the  
best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.  
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is published at the Telephone Central  
Exchange in No. 1, Telephone address—"Telegraph,"  
Hongkong.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED  
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with  
the best English Machinery, embodying the  
latest improvements in the trade.

The Finest Ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the  
Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated  
Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and  
Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will  
receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept  
ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,  
SODA WATER,  
LEMONADE,  
POTASH WATER,  
SALTZETZ WATER,  
LITHIA WATER,  
SARSAPARILLA WATER,  
TONIC WATER,  
GINGER ALE,  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or  
greasy, or that appear to have been used for any  
other purpose than that of containing Aerated  
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again  
by us.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1897. [1160]

## BIRTHS.

At Jinow, North Kichow, Manchuria, on the  
11th July, the wife of T. L. BRANDER, M.R.C.M.,  
of a daughter.

At 1, Astor Road, Shanghai, on the 24th of  
July, the wife of JAMES VALENTINE, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 25th July, the wife of  
F. X. REMEDIOS, of a daughter.

On the 19th July, at the "Alcega," Porang,  
the wife of ARCHIBALD FITZGERALD LAW  
(Palme Judge), of a son.

On the 22nd July, at No. 82, Main Street,  
Yokohama, the wife of Mr. MAURICE RUSSELL,  
of a son.

At Takatsung, near Kinkiang, on the 23rd July,  
the wife of Dr. J. A. ANDERSON, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st July, at Tongshan, North China,  
DISNEY FULLERTON, aged eight months, the  
dearly-loved second son of Mr. and Mrs. J.  
Pringle, Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.,  
Tongshan.

At the residence of his sister No. 217-1, Queen  
Street, Singapore, on the 24th July, ALBERT  
SAMUEL, eldest son of Samuel James (late) and  
Hosanna Holmberg; aged 24 years.

At No. 17, Waterloo Street, Singapore, on the  
26th July, RUTH, the beloved wife of Mr. John  
Donough; aged 57 years.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

**TELEGRAMS.**  
REUTER'S MESSAGES.

PARLIAMENTARY.  
LONDON, July 30th.

The House of Lords has passed the Work-  
men's Compensation and Accidents Bill.

CRETE.  
The European troops at Canes have been  
ordered to use their arms in the event of their  
being insulted.

MORE FIGHTING IN CHITRAL.  
Desperate fighting at Malak and Camp con-  
tinues, the attack being renewed every night.  
A field force is now under orders for Malakand.



By an Imperial edict of the 25th July Ch'ang P'ing, Provincial Judge of Chihli, has been promoted. Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, Hui Huang Yu-ko, denounced by a Censor and degraded. The same edict appoints Yuan Shih-kai, ex-Resident at Seoul before the war with Japan, and Chief in command of the fortified Brigade at Hsiao-chan, Tientsin, to the post of Provincial Judge of Chihli, vice Ch'ang P'ing, promoted as stated.

A MASTER cooper, in Li Shing St. lately had to discharge a man owing to a reduction in the establishment, and a few days ago To Tsoi and a number of others came to his place and said that if the discharged man were not reinstated they would not let the business be carried on. It was said that the master had broken the rule of their guild by discharging the man and they made use of a number of threats. The police succeeded in arresting To Tsoi and the morning he was bound over to one surety of \$50 to be of good behaviour for three months. To Tsoi and his friends would be quite at home with a certain section of the labour unionists of merie, merie England.

We are informed by the local Agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank that their Head Office at Yokohama has distributed a circular dated Yokohama 30th July, 1897, to its customers. The following is an extract from it:—On and after the 1st day of October next all debts secured or to be secured by the bank in Japan, through purporting to have been contracted in silver yen, will be payable in an equal number of yen of gold currency, and that silver yen cannot be specifically demanded though it can be received in payment; and also the Bank is authorized to convert the Nippon Goko notes into gold coin for any amount on demand on and after the above mentioned date.

The North China Daily News regrets to announce that news was received at Shanghai on the 25th July of the death of Mr. Happer, Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang. Mr. Happer died on Tuesday night of hydrophobia. As most of our readers will remember, Mr. Happer was bitten by a dog on the 18th of December, and, accompanied by his wife, proceeded at once to the Pasteur Institute at Saigon and underwent the usual course of treatment there. Mr. Happer, who was a son of the late Dr. Happer of Canton, and a brother of Mrs. G. B. Glover, entered the Customs Service in July, 1889, and became Commissioner in April, 1895. He was decorated with the Civil Rank of the 3rd class on the 2nd of July, 1893.

Two young privates of the West Yorkshire Regiment, Thomas Thorne and Robert Davis, were charged at the Magistrate to-day, the first with having been drunk and assaulting a Chinese watchman, and the second with being drunk, assaulting an Indian constable and tearing his uniform. It seems that the two "Tomnies" were on a spree in Graham St. and the first named struck the watchman with his stick. The constable was then called and both set upon him, beating him and damaging his clothes. Lieut. Tew said Thorne's character was fair and Davis had been fined \$5 or 14 days, and ordered to pay \$2 amends or suffer further 7 days in goal. Davis was fined \$2 or 7 days and he was ordered to make similar amends.

LUNG O, described as an "informant," was brought out in a nice little attempt at blackmail to-day at the Magistrate. It seems that some time ago a Chinese doctor was, on the information of his partner, Ching Tak, sent to goal for misbehaviour. Ching Tak has since been written by Lung O, who said that he could get him in goal for perjury in connection with the case. If he did not give him \$5, Ching told an officer in the Registrar General's Department, the police were then informed and to day the enterprise one received a well-deserved sentence of six months. At one time he was employed by the Opium Farmer but his talents were too great for his job. He received in his pay a lot of opium and a piece wrapped in paper. Submitting for them a roll of cash he hurried back and complained that a mistake had been made. It was on his side, however, as he mistook his mark and was dismissed at once.

PROFESSOR whose business leads them along the Praya from Ice House Lane to old Pedder's Wharf were congratulating themselves, a few days ago, upon the fact that the odorous mudswamp, which had so long existed on this section of the Reclamation, was actually a thing of the past, having been buried some feet deep under a layer of earth. Now, however, matters are returning to their former bad state owing to the Reclamation authorities having taken it into their heads to build a bank of earth along the seaward end of the block as to dam up the water left by the tide and so transform all the lowland side of the block into a series of puddles and mudswamps. These stagnant pools cannot but be regarded as most unhealthy yet the bank of earth to seaward is still being added to and nothing being done to fill in the puddles. Apart from the sanitary aspect of the case the imprisoned water percolating through the bank to the sea must carry away a good deal of earth with it and the authorities are consequently giving themselves extra work without any return. It is a pity that it was not done at the Chinese call as "barbarians" when such idiotic methods of doing the simplest sort of work are constantly before their eyes.

POLLARD'S Lilliputians played "La Mascotte" on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal before a good house. The production was a good one and the fun of the piece evoked roars of laughter, while the pleasing vocalisation of the small folk won for them round after round of enthusiastic applause. The audience seemed to be satisfied in their demands for young Gaudin and his droll delivery of the woe. "A little thing like that pleases me," frequently cooed the house. Pretty little Ina Pollard, as Flammie, was successful and popular all through and when she was handed a handsome basket of flowers, with screams, yelps, and wailing to hear her say "A little thing like that pleases me." Miss Annie Moore, as Pippo, did very well, indeed, and Miss Connel Pollard as the Prince sang and acted splendidly. Misses Norwood, Ford and Pendleton were all good in their respective roles and Miss V. Martin distinguished herself as a very skillful and graceful dancer. Last night the Lilliputians appeared in "Dorothy" and despite the wretched weather there was a good attendance. The former production of this pretty opera was very popular here and last night's performance only added to that popularity. Its rollicking choruses, pretty duets, and solos, the quaint old English dresses of the characters and the scenery with its pleasing suggestion of apple blossoms and buttercups, and hawthorn, all help to make "Dorothy" a favourite. In this opera the young artists seemed thoroughly at home and all are seen at their best. To-night the Lilliputians will commence Gilbert and Sullivan's popular comedy "The Pirates of Penzance" and they are sure to have a tremendous success.

INTERESTING portions of the Governor's review of the trade, etc., of Hongkong in 1896 will be found in a supplement of this issue of the Telegraph.

THE American whaleback steamer *City of Everett* arrived at Singapore from San Francisco on the 25th July, en route for India, with 9,777 sacks of rice, and 23,010 sacks of maize for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian famine.

It is reported that the China Navigation Co. are getting out, in the large steamer, that are now being built for them on the Clyde, four small steamers in scuttles which are to be put out here and run probably on the West River.—N. C. Daily News.

WE (N. C. Daily News) learn that the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided to reorganise the Police and that a new Captain-Superintendent will be engaged, at home for that purpose. Captain Mackenzie was informed on the 28th that he will have to revert to his former rank of Deputy Superintendent.

CAPTAIN SUNDGREN, of the steamer *Arratoon* Alcatraz, which arrived on the 1st inst. from Calcutta via Singapore, reports that on the 27th July, at 10.15 p.m., after leaving Singapore, a Chinese deck passenger named Lee Fook, from Ham Hoy, in the Canton district, jumped overboard. The ship was stopped immediately, but no sign of the man could be seen.

## THE POLICE SCANDAL.

TRIAL OF INSPECTOR WITCHELL.  
FOURTH DAY—3rd August.

The charge of neglect of duty and accepting bribes against Inspector J. Witchell was resumed before Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., (Chief Justice), at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and the Attorney General (Hon. W. M. Goodwin) instructed by Mr. H. L. Dorey (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. Robinson (counsel) defended by Mr. G. C. C. Master appeared for the defence.

The following was the special jury:—Messrs. R. Martin, W. H. Potts, A. F. Smith, T. I. Rose, S. C. Michaelson, E. W. Mitchell and F. G. Collins.

Mr. Francis—I understand your Lordship had directed the Registrar of the Court (Mr. Seth) to make an examination of the books.

His Lordship—That is so. He has furnished you with a copy.

Mr. Francis—It consists of an abstract of 18 daily returns.

His Lordship—Would you call Mr. Seth to state it?

Mr. Francis—I ask your Lordship, as it was you who ordered the examination, if it would not be better for you to call him?

His Lordship—As a matter of fact we had better call him.

Arratoon Seth, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, said that he was competent in spoken Chinese. Since the last hearing of the case he examined three books and 18 slips of paper. Each of the slips contained a day's receipts and expenditure. The receipts consisted of cash and pi-ching money. The expenditure consisted of water, sundries, commissions and one item of money; the accounts were balanced daily. Each day's returns showed either a balance credit or debit. The balance of daily accounts was carried into the books. At the end of each month or at a certain period there was a balance of profit or loss. The books did not give the year but the months were clearly shown. Witnesses then went through the figures of the daily receipts, expenditures and balance. The total for the period covered by these three books was profits \$34,581.80 and loss \$3,376.61.

By his Lordship—Assuming the 18 slips were used to make a profit and loss account then must have been some other slips not before the Court? The books appeared to have been kept in the ordinary course and were not fabricated.

Sham Yung was recalled by Mr. Francis and said that the slips contained the daily accounts of the Wah Line gambling house. The slips were referred to this morning. The latter part of the slips were written by him. Witness also went into some of the figures in the slips. The gambling lasted from 6 a.m. to midnight.

Mr. Francis—That is the case for the Crown. The foreman, after the jury had examined the abstract of the books, made by Mr. Seth, said that he had no further questions then.

Mr. Robinson—I will not detain you (the jury) by my opening remarks at the present moment but I will call the evidence I have to put before you, and then I will address you. With regard to the samples of silk it would be better for you to state the nature of the evidence he was going to call.

Mr. Robinson—I wish to call Mr. Brewin to speak about these documents, and I am going to call Mrs. Barnett, who will prove that, on the day on which Cheng On says he went to Inspector Witchell's house and had that conversation with him which he has detailed, he called at the house with samples of silk and did not see Inspector Witchell because he was out of the house while Cheng On was there.

Cheng On was only in the house a few minutes after seeing Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett. You will hear from Mrs. Barnett that she was present when he came in. He came from the back door and saw the two women in the parlor and, therefore, when he says he saw Witchell there he told a deliberate falsehood. With regard to the samples of silk in March and some of the little girl in May, I will also call Mr. Barnett to testify.

His Lordship—You must not open unless you intend to call him.

Mr. Robinson, continuing—Upon the evidence given if you find that Cheng On committed deliberate perjury, that he was never in the house in March, then the case for the Crown is not proved. The whole case for the Crown depends on his evidence. Cheng On says Inspector Witchell asked him to go and procure bribes from the gambling house. Sham Yung said that he did not go on behalf of Witchell and the money was paid to Tung Kum at the request of Cheng On. The whole case depends absolutely on the word of Cheng On. If you believe him the case is proved. The defence I put before you is that in March Cheng On went to Witchell's house with silk contrary to his sworn word. It may be necessary to refer to this connection to point out the relative position of these two men. Inspector Witchell and Cheng On. Witchell is one of the most successful and most successful officers in the Police force, and you heard that Cheng On is the chief excise officer, that is, chief native over the native portion of the excise officers. Would not a smart and zealous officer at once become friendly with the chief of the excise officers? He can procure through him many times the profit before he would be able to as a police officer in tracking criminals. Therefore Witchell is becoming on good terms with him. He is every day at the Police Court, and the police as many fellows as possible to get into the

of a crime—he may have a chance of obtaining some information. There is a view of the case which absolutely and still largely escaped the crown. It is this. The gambling houses present a double aspect to the people connected with them. There is the keeper who pays his money in them and there are the police who stop it and there are the police for the parties. Are they there for the love of gambling or to make money? Their object is not simply to benefit the keeper. Sham Yung has been in the C. J. for the last five years and tells you that gambling had been going on in broken periods during that five years, and he had been acting as accountant with Tung Kum at the assistant. After a time the fees paid out to the Police increased until they came to \$150 a day or \$300 or \$500 a month. Do you think all that goes to the Police or finds its way to Sham Yung or Tung Kum or their friend, Cheng On? It is possible that some of the 6 Chinese detectives were paid to give them information and that the same thing was done at the Magistrate. It is possible that some of the native police are in the pay of these gamblers. I put it to you as a probable assumption that the \$150 a day was not paid to the Police. We have shown up to today that the gambling houses were making great profits; but for whom? for the proprietors or the managers? This case shows very clearly how the money goes. Sham Yung, Tung Kum and Cheng On encouraged the syndicate to put in their money, with their assistance to dispose of it. If you see it in that view you will see that it shows the trick of the police who cheated their masters. The \$150 a day was not borne out in the book that was handed to the proprietors day by day. It shows that the proprietors had been cheating on the evidence of the police. I put it therefore that the police are absolutely and completely corrupted. Take, for example, the Government House entry. Sham Yung says that the *lukung* said "I am a *lukung* in the Government House." Pay me 30 cents a day. I am in a position to give information to the Governor." He pays the *lukung* for that reason. Then take Cheng On. Sham Yung says "Not a cash would I have given to Cheng On if he came on his own account." It was a little risk for him to say that he would not have given him a cash if he came for a reason. He admitted having given Cheng On every five days for himself. Cheng On would say to himself "I go to the Inspector's house to take silk to him, and see him at the Magistrate and meet him on his beat, and I will go and tell them that the Inspector, my friend, wants money. They are bound to believe me and bound to pay it and I put the money in my own pocket." He would say to himself "All right; you can come and see me go to his house." The Inspector allows him to go to his house because he can get tips from him. Cheng On is a man who has a police officer and he can very safely put a dollar in his pocket and take bribes. The evidence says "paid to Cheng On" but now Sham Yung says it was not paid to Cheng On but was paid to Tung Kum to pay to Cheng On. Cheng On admits receiving the money, but where is the proof that he gave the money to defendant? There is proof that he asked for the money but where is the proof that he was requested to ask for it? I submit to you that if that is the evidence upon which you are to go, then the case is a very simple one. The evidence is that there is a man who has had business with Chinese. I would ask you to consider the circumstances under which Cheng On is speaking to you; not only Cheng On but Tung Kum and Sham Yung. Cheng On is speaking to you under arrest. He was arrested under a banishment warrant. He would not like to go to the Chinese border as chief excise officer, and there is only one way of escape and that is by accusing Witchell. When a high officer says to a man under banishment "Tell the truth," it means giving incriminating evidence. Supposing a Chinese, one of Mr. Francis's servants or clients, wants to get something good he would go to the gambling house and say "You know I am servant to Mr. Francis and if you do not give me something good I will tell him and he will tell the chief of the Police." I think probably you will find an entry "Francis, \$1" which of course was paid in his servant. That shows how a Chinese would use a foreigner's name or anybody's name to extort money.

Emmet Francis, witness, sworn, said that she was the wife of Inspector Barnett. She left No. 41 Shelly Street to go to No. 40 Elizabeth Street on the 27th Mar. She was on very friendly terms with Mrs. Witchell and was a frequent visitor to their house. She saw the witness Cheng On at Witchell's house at 3 p.m. on the 27th March. He then brought some samples of silk. He came into the passage by the back entrance and knocked somewhere. Mrs. Witchell came up from the sofa to see who had knocked at the door. She said "Come in and tell me what you want." He brought some samples of silk to "look see" and he pulled out some from his breast. Mrs. Witchell told him to sit down and then he asked where the master was. Mrs. Witchell said that he was upstairs and she would call him and he said "Make no can stop," and then went away. He was in the room about 10 minutes altogether. There was no conversation and they were looking at the silk. Mrs. Witchell said that she did not like the silk as it was very ugly. Witness said that there were three samples of silk and that she was a sample of the silk that his coat was made of. He had a long sky-blue silk coat. Mr. Witchell was not at any time in the room when that man was there. Witness stayed there till about 4.30 p.m. Mr. Witchell was downstairs after the man had gone. She saw him coming down the stairs. She knew of her own knowledge that Mr. Witchell was upstairs when Mrs. Witchell said that to the jury. She was a good girl and she was very fond of her husband. She did not see the baby but came downstairs immediately. She was quite sure that Cheng On was the man she saw and that it was the 27th of March. After the cross-examination of this witness was completed the case was adjourned till 2.45 p.m.

Mr. Robinson then addressed the jury, and referred to the books found in the gambling house.

Mr. Francis said that the books were put in by the defence.

His Lordship—If Mr. Francis had tendered the books as evidence I would have refused them, and in summing up I would have directed the jury to dismiss them from their minds.

Mr. Robinson, continuing his address, said that the reference to 89 and 91 was an absurdity and showed the untrustworthiness of the document. These were not the books of the 18 months in the central district. In evidence of this he showed the evidence of the *lukung* had to say that the police were corrupt and, under the pretence of bribing the police, they put the money into their own pockets. It was quite possible that some of the Police in that section were bribed, otherwise the risks would have been too great, but the enormous amount was a bogus one. Cheng On said that he did not take samples of silk to Witchell's house in March at all, but they had the evidence of Mrs. Barnett, who were that she saw Cheng On in Witchell's house on the 27th March. In conclusion he would ask them to judge between Cheng On and the defendant, who had been a zealous officer for the last 25 years, and Mrs. Barnett, a true and honest Englishwoman.

Mr. Francis, for the prosecution, said

that if the jury had a doubt in the case they should give defendant the benefit of it. It did not matter what his character might be; if the evidence satisfied the jury beyond reasonable doubt that he was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, the good character should not be taken into consideration. The books and papers were thoroughly bona fide and were what they were represented to be. The evidence of Sham Yung, Tung Kum and Cheng On was taken in the goal. It was taken to see if the truth of the corruption of the police. It showed that there were two gambling houses and there was corruption among the police, and it was absolutely impossible for the gambling houses to have been going on, frequently daily by a large number of persons, and the police not to have had knowledge of it. His Lordship—Better confine yourself to this case.

Mr. Francis, continuing, said that the defendant could not be convicted unless there was evidence against him that he was a member of the police and actually received bribes. The existence of the gambling houses and the existence of corruption made it more probable that in any particular case the evidence given to support it would be true. The defence suggested that the hush-money entered in the account books was never paid and that the police kept this money, but they had not a title of evidence to support the suggestion. Of all the things Chinese witness said there was not one of them which gave him evidence better and more clearly than the evidence of the police. In the least in his cross-examination. The Inspector might have been the very last person who had fallen into corruption of this sort. There was a temptation and what could make them disbelieve Cheng On's evidence. He gave it as well as any other Chinaman would have given it. Every word Mrs. Barnett said might have been true except as to the date. The samples of silk were then referred to.

Defendant (producing a letter)—Gentlemen, here is a letter acknowledging the receipt of it from South Wales.

His Lordship—I have already told you that we are not allowed to say anything.

Mr. Francis, continuing, said that, as his learned friend had said, the case depended on the evidence of Cheng On. If the evidence of Cheng On could not be admitted in the trial of a European then there was an end to the administration of justice.

Mr. Robinson—In view of the sentiments which my friend has uttered in the interest of justice, I would ask whether the crown would have any objection to the letter.

His Lordship—I don't think it is regular to do that.

His Lordship then summed up. He read the definition of the offence from "Russell on Crimes" and explained the charges against the defendant. The gist of the case lay with the proof of the allegation that defendant did receive bribes in order to restrain him from crying out his duty. Having regard that the money was received by the defendant from Cheng On and corroborated to a certain extent then the case was left to the jury to decide. He thought that the defendant had made an error of judgment. His own opinion was that if the books were held to be corroborative evidence against the defendant, the defendant had set up a bad case. Whenever they got conflicting evidence as in this case the principal thing should be to consider the manner and demeanour of the witnesses and how far they were satisfactory. He would point to the observation of Mr. Francis that the witnesses Cheng On and Tung Kum for so long their cross-examination very well. With regard to the witness Sham Yung he was not a satisfactory witness. The only witness for the defence whom he might refer to was Mrs. Barnett. She was a respectable person and an intimate friend of the defendant's wife and it would be taken that she was in sympathy with the defendant and his wife. If they could not believe the evidence of Cheng On they could not convict the defendant. If they believed Mrs. Barnett's evidence as to the date then the case was clear. Cheng On was telling an untruth. The jury was not to consider the general question of Europeans and Chinese. It was an important case both to the defendant and to the Government. Any corruption in the public service and especially in the Police would land them in a place where evil would have no end. If the case was proved the defendant would not only be punished but would also be a disgrace. He was quite certain that the jury had listened to the case very attentively. The Attorney General asked if a majority of the jury desired the jury should be retired.

His Lordship told the jury such a verdict could be accepted.

The jury then retired and after an absence of 31 minutes returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

The jury recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court out of consideration for his previous good conduct.

Defendant—May I please your Lordship, may I read a letter I received in acknowledgment of the receipt of the silk? As I have been found guilty of the same offence I beg to say that I am a European. I have a large family and a European wife. My total estate here during my 10 years' service is \$11,000 which I will give you my power of attorney to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and exchange.

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney, I don't think there is any power to award hard labour. The Attorney General replied there was not.

In sentencing the prisoner, His Lordship said—I am sorry to see an able officer like you here as a prisoner.

Defendant—My Lord, I am not fallen. His Lordship continuing—I give full effect to the recommendation of the jury. I sentence you to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

After being sentenced prisoner made some angry exclamations regarding Mr. May. His Lordship—If you don't stop that language I will increase the punishment. Remove the man.

A large crowd gathered in the road outside the court waiting to learn the result of the trial.

## THE CHINESE TARIFF AND THE BELGIAN LOAN.

We are informed on good authority that Chang Yui-huan, who was charged to continue the negotiations which Li Heng-chang opened last year with the various Western Governments with the object of increasing China's Customs tariff, reports by telegraph to Peking that the proposal has failed. This is not to be wondered at as long as China sticks to her system of internal taxation and robbery at every barrier.

Our Peking correspondent, whose communications are based upon knowledge from the inside, tells us in a letter dated 19th inst. that negotiations are in active progress between Li Heng-chang and the Foreign and Shanghai Bank respecting a fresh loan to the Chinese Government. The amount of loan is £16,000,000 to be taken at 5 per cent. with 4 per cent. interest. These figures are much more favourable than Dr. Dodgson's offer of 5 per cent. loan at 4 per cent. interest.

Our Peking correspondent adds that the negotiations have been protracted owing to the bank's insistence upon certain important

conditions with regard to the repayment of the principal and interest. The guarantee offered is said to be the Imperial Maritime Customs receipts and the Internal Revenue of the Chinese Government. How the latter is to be handled to give it any value as a security for a foreign loan, we are not told. But if the Internal Revenue is so given and accepted, we may be prepared to hear of sweeping changes in the mode of its collection and administration. The Chinese consider the terms as more favourable to them than those in any other recently projected loan, and Li Heng-chang is very anxious to put it through.—China Gazette.

## THE STORM.

The heaviest rain-storm this year howled round the Colony on Sunday and yesterday, accompanied at times by strong squalls veering from N.E. to S.W. The rain began late on Saturday night and lasted pretty well without intermission all Sunday, and yesterday it came down sheets. At about noon the wind came in violent squalls and the driving rain completely shut out the higher levels from view. All along the Praya East and West was quite a flood of sampans and small junks moored under the wall for shelter. Several sampans that were out when this squall burst capsize. A police launch picked up the occupants of two that capsized off the Government Wharf and the crews of others were rescued by boats that were at hand. Last night a Customs officer chartered the steam launch *Wo Shung* to take him off to the Customs launch at Kowloon. In the thick and heavy weather the little vessel ran ashore on the south side of Stoncutters'. A police launch went to her aid and with some trouble anchors were run out, but the falling tide frustrated the efforts made to get her afloat. It is expected that with next high water she will be got off and she is not supposed to be seriously damaged. A number of the sailing ships in harbour yesterday were made snug in case the bad weather continued, and the big four-masted *Sirra Nevada* sent down her three skylarks early in the morning.

At times glimpses could be had of the hill sides, and it was seen that the small gullies and ravines for the nonce had become a foaming, roaring cataract. The noise of the rushing water was so great that it could be heard at so great a distance as Kowloon when the wind was in that quarter.

According to all accounts the damage to property has not been at all considerable. There were few roofs that did not leak more or less, especially as the timber had become very dry after the recent heat, but nothing of moment is reported. A number of gardens suffered by the washing away of surface soil and, as usual, there was a considerable quantity of the surface of the Praya Ground washed down on to Queen's Road.

Scarcely the immense amount of rain that fell it was feared that some of the reservoirs and dams in connection with the water supply might have sustained damage. This fortunately was not the case, and on enquiry at the Public Works Office to-day our representative was informed that at Tai-lam and the other stations the caretakers all report "full supply of water and no damage to works." This is indeed satisfactory and the colony has now as fine a supply of water as could be wished for.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning an exceptionally heavy squall swept across the harbour accompanied by torrents of rain. The wind was so strong that the ferry launch *Morning Star*, which was lying at the Kowloon Wharves at the time, had the whole of her awning about the funnel torn out of her. The ridge-pole of the awning, a stout pine scantling, was snapped off like a carrot and the iron stanchions were bent and twisted as though they were simply so many pieces of thin wire.

"A Fifty-dollar A Month Clerk" writes:—We Hongkongers are certainly to be pitied in the matter of weather. All comfort at the Jubilee celebrations was destroyed by the wet, and yesterday, when everyone wanted to make the most of the Bank Holiday, down poured the rain all day in torrents although we had hitherto been having an exceptionally dry spell. No one objects very much to rain when he cannot get away from his work, but when a Bank Holiday brings weather such as yesterday's one is greatly tempted to indulge in language which would be considered far from fit for publication.

## CLAN FIGHT IN HONGKONG.

A fight between members of the Man-on and Fuk-hing clans (Ch'iu coolies) commenced on Saturday in the Central and was carried on in the Western district on Sunday. The Police were happily able to prevent much bloodshed although bamboo and iron bars were freely used by the excited combatants. No less than 50 men, all of the Man-on clan, were arrested in connection with this affair and brought before the Magistrate yesterday morning. Four other men, who were seriously injured, are confined in the Hospital; one of them has his collar-bone broken. It appears that some of the Man-on were engaged between the two chair coolies' clubs and the coolies of one club determined to make an onslaught on the coolies of the other club. Many bamboo carrying poles and chair poles cut in half were stored in large numbers in a house in East Street and a start was made on Saturday morning on three of Mr. D. E. Brown's chair coolies, who were assaulted when walking peacefully along the road. The coolies informed their master, who sent word to the Police Station. Sergeant Ford sent out constables and shortly afterwards some of the assailants were arrested. Towards midnight Inspector Kemp entered a house in East Street and found quite a host of coolies on the roof, with bamboo poles in their possession. They were all arrested, and Inspector Mauns, Sergeant Scott and MacDonald, and Sanitary Inspector Cotton arrested others. At the Police Court yesterday Detective Inspector Kemp said he attributed the disturbance to one of two causes—it was caused either by one party saying that they only wanted one gold or club (the Man-on) or it resulted from two rival clubs of different clans rushing to a gentleman both anxious to get the face. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson appeared for three of the men and pleaded mistaken identity for one and said that the other two were only standing by and had nothing to do with the combat. One of them was bound over in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour for six weeks and the other two were sentenced to 14 days' hard labour in addition to being bound over in the same sum; 30 of the men were bound over in the sum of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for six weeks; 10 were sentenced to 14 days' hard labour each and the rest of the men, eleven in all, were "sent in" for six weeks and on coming out of the goal are to be bound over in the sum of \$25 to be of better behaviour during the ensuing six weeks.

## NOT AND A.

### CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer ..... 29.761  
Thermometer ..... 80.9  
Humidity ..... 83  
Rainfall ..... 13.89

TO-DAY.

Barometer ..... 29.72  
Thermometer ..... 79  
Humidity ..... 88  
Rainfall ..... 3.85

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Barometer ..... 29.72  
Thermometer ..... 79  
Humidity ..... 88  
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Barometer ..... 29.72  
Thermometer ..... 79  
Humidity ..... 88  
Rainfall ..... 3.85

TO-DAY.



## Intimations.

## A STRIKING SUCCESS!

## MAYPOLE SOAP

WILL DYE TO ANY SHADE. BUT WON'T WASH OUT OR FADE.

## DOES NOT DYE THE HANDS.

For Dyeing SILKS, SATINS, COTTONS, FEATHERS, LACE, WOOLLEN GOODS, or MIXTURES of COTTON and WOOL, &c., &c.

Such as Blouses, Dresses, Undershirts, Ribbons, Children's Frocks, Pincoffs, Lamp Shades, Silk Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Shirts, Lace Curtains, Silk Goggles, Stockings, Antimacassars, Toilet Mats, Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

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In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.

FEVER, RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

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SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.  
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solution possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

## Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE

(ANTIPYRINE-CAFFEINE-CITRATE)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of migraine, as well as in headache arising from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning, neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, &c.

(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migraine acts simultaneously as an analgesic.

Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "Lion Brand," and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.

Sole Manufacturers: FARMWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST, O. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

Sole Agents for China, SCHEELE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1896.

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## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"  
Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1175]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,  
(FLORIO & RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, BOMBAY AND  
GENOA.

(Without Transshipment.)  
Having connection with Company's Mail  
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN,  
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

ALSO  
BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship  
"DISAGNO,"  
Captain Maudslayi, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [1161]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
(Calling at NAGASAKI if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE Steamship  
"BRAEMAR,"  
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1897. [1180]

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1897.  
(Subject to Alteration.)

Monmouthshire... Saturday... 7th August.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship  
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"  
will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, and VICTORIA (B.C.), via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 7th August.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1897. [1068]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship  
"CHINGTUNG,"  
Captain Inner, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1897. [1160]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
"FORTUNA,"  
will be despatched as above on or about 14th August.

For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1897. [973]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.  
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
"FREY,"  
will be despatched as above on or about 15th August, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1897. [1215]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 100 AT British Bark

"FALLS OF DEE,"  
Lock, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1897. [1244]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 100 AT British Bark

"HEATHBANK,"  
McKee, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

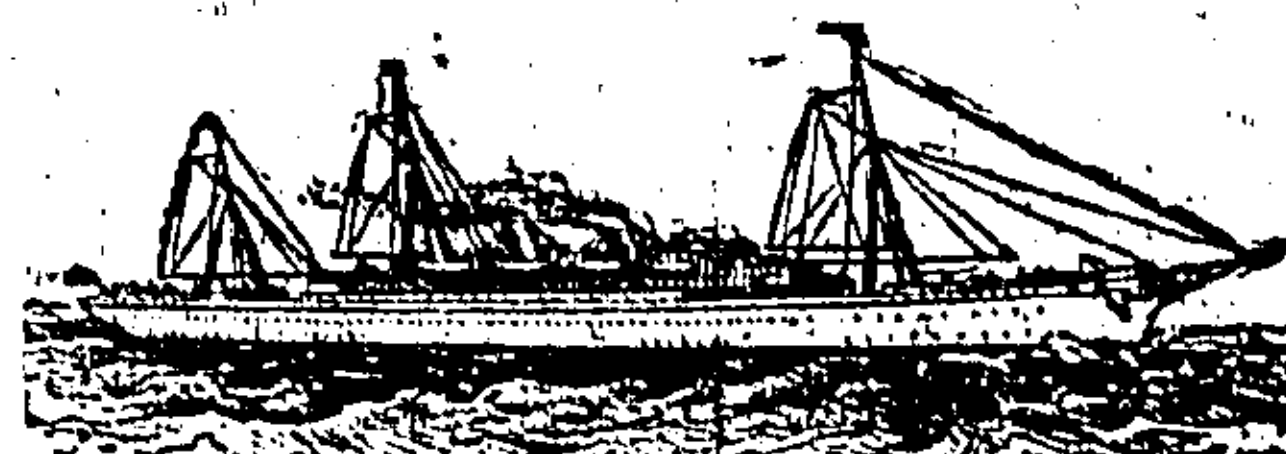
For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1897. [1297]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.



1897.

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—14,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. G. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 1st September.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Fyfe, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey (avoiding the rough passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Paddis' Street.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1897. [5]

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)... Saturday, 14th Aug., at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)... Thursday, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

Bryce (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)... Tuesday, 21st Sept., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship  
"GAELIC"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1897. [2]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMAN'S PATENT'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,  
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897. [19]

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship  
"THAMES,"  
Captain E. R. Dowell, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 12th August at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Rona leaving that Port on the 20th August for London direct.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1897. [19]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.  
STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,  
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHERN  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL  
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayern... Tuesday... 17th Aug.

Prinz Heinrich... Tuesday... 14th Sept.

Prinzess... Tuesday... 12th Oct.

Sachsen... Tuesday... 9th Nov.

Bayern... Tuesday... 7th Dec.

Prinz Heinrich... Tuesday... 4th Jan.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain E. Prehn, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 14th August. Cargo and Speed will be received on board until 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 16th August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 16th August. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than £20 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Luggage can be stored on board.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1897. [1125]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANY'S

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.